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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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BOND, SCHOENECK & KING, PLLC ONE LINCOLN CENTER SYRACUSE, NY 13202-1355				
EXAMINER				
FACTOL, NICHOLAS C				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2625				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
06/12/2008		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/784,023

Applicant(s)

CAMPBELL ET AL.

Examiner

Nicholas C. Pachol

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 20 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SE-08)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/15/04.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 8 is objected to because of the following informalities: There are two bullets labeled (ii). Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 4, 6, and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Korst (EP 1,253,511).

Regarding Claim 1, Korst teaches a method of suspending the printing of a special effect on the output media of a computer output device adapted to receive an input byte stream (Column 5, paragraph 45), said method comprising the steps of:

(a) identifying a triggering byte string to act as a trigger for indicating the suspension of printing of said special effect on said output media (Column 5, paragraph 45);

(b) determining whether said input byte stream includes said triggering byte string (Column 7, paragraph 60); and

(c) suspending the printing of said special effect in response to determining

said triggering byte string is in said input byte stream (Column 8, paragraphs 62 and 63, where since user can set up CST it could be not to print the specific effect).

Regarding Claim 4, Korst further teaches wherein said triggering byte string is a legacy text string (Column 8, paragraph 66).

Regarding Claim 6, Korst further teaches (d) saving said triggering byte string in memory (Column 6, paragraph 48);

(e) associating said triggering byte string with a printing function (Column 7, paragraph 56);

(f) delaying for a fixed number of bytes the normal processing of said input byte stream (Column 7, paragraph 59);

(g) executing said printing function associated with said triggering byte string after determining said triggering byte string is in said input byte stream (Column 7, paragraph 59); and

(h) optionally removing said triggering byte string from said input byte Stream (Column 8, paragraph 61); and

(i) restoring normal processing of said input byte stream (Column 8, paragraph 62).

Regarding Claim 7, Korst teaches a method of suspending the printing of a special effect on the output media of a computer output device adapted to receive an input byte stream (Column 5, paragraph 45), said method comprising the steps of:

(a) identifying a triggering byte string to act as a trigger for indicating the suspension of printing of said special effect on said output media (Column 5, paragraph 45);

(b) determining whether said input byte stream includes said triggering byte string (Column 7, paragraph 60); and

(c) suspending the printing of said special effect for a predetermined number of printer operations in response to determining said triggering byte string is in said input byte stream (Column 7, paragraph 59, where the user can set the string to wait).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2, 3, 5, and 8-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Korst (EP 1,253,511) in view of Fry (US 6,415,341).

Regarding Claim 2, Korst does not teach wherein said computer output device comprises a point-of-sale printer.

Fry does teach wherein said computer output device comprises a point-of-sale printer (Column 2, lines 54-58).

Korst and Fry are combinable because they both deal with communicating with a printer.

Therefore it would of been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Korst with the teachings of Fry to provide a versatile and robust interface device operable to provide compatibility with a POS component (Fry: Column 2, lines 21-25).

Regarding Claim 3, Fry further teaches wherein said output media comprises a receipt (Column 7, lines 38-40).

Korst and Fry are combinable because they both deal with communicating with a printer.

Therefore it would of been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Korst with the teachings of Fry to provide a versatile and robust interface device operable to provide compatibility with a POS component (Fry: Column 2, lines 21-25).

Regarding Claim 5, Korst does not teach wherein said special effect is a top logo, a watermark, a ribbon logo, or a bottom logo.

Fry does teach wherein said special effect is a top logo, a watermark, a ribbon logo, or a bottom logo (Column 24, lines 28-35).

Korst and Fry are combinable because they both deal with communicating with a printer.

Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Korst with the teachings of Fry to provide a versatile and robust interface device operable to provide compatibility with a POS component (Fry: Column 2, lines 21-25).

Regarding Claim 8, Korst further teaches the step of identifying a triggering byte string to act as a trigger comprises the steps of: (ii) storing said triggering byte string in non-volatile storage (Column 6, paragraph 48);

(iii) ordering said fixed number of byte strings into fast response memory for execution of a match/does not match comparison to said input byte stream (Column 6, paragraph 51).

Korst does not teach (i) defining a triggering byte string of less than or equal to maximum allowable length;

(ii) managing said non-volatile storage to hold a fixed number of byte strings.

Fry teaches (i) defining a triggering byte string of less than or equal to maximum allowable length (Column 19, lines 60-64);

(ii) managing said non-volatile storage to hold a fixed number of byte strings (Column 19, lines 60-64).

Korst and Fry are combinable because they both deal with communicating with a printer.

Therefore it would of been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Korst with the teachings of Fry to provide a versatile and robust interface device operable to provide compatibility with a POS component (Fry: Column 2, lines 21-25).

Regarding Claim 9, Fry further teaches wherein said computer output device comprises a point-of-sale printer (Column 2, lines 54-58).

Korst and Fry are combinable because they both deal with communicating with a printer.

Therefore it would of been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Korst with the teachings of Fry to provide a versatile and robust interface device operable to provide compatibility with a POS component (Fry: Column 2, lines 21-25).

Regarding Claim 10, Fry further teaches wherein said output media comprises a receipt (Column 7, lines 38-40).

Korst and Fry are combinable because they both deal with communicating with a printer.

Therefore it would of been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Korst with the teachings of Fry to provide a versatile and robust interface device operable to provide compatibility with a POS component (Fry: Column 2, lines 21-25).

Regarding Claim 11, Korst further teaches wherein said byte string is a legacy text string (Column 8, paragraph 66).

Regarding Claim 12, Fry further teaches wherein said special effect is a top logo, a watermark, a ribbon logo, or a bottom logo (Column 25, lines 28-35).

Korst and Fry are combinable because they both deal with communicating with a printer.

Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Korst with the teachings of Fry to provide a versatile and robust interface device operable to provide compatibility with a POS component (Fry: Column 2, lines 21-25).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas C. Pachol whose telephone number is 571-270-3433. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Thr, 8:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m. (EST), Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Twyler L. Haskins can be reached on 571-272-7406. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2625

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

N.P.

05/09/08

/Twyler L. Haskins/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625